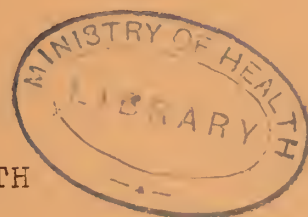


U R B A N D I S T R I C T O F F I L E Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H



for the Year 1950

including

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:
Councillor H.R. DORAN

Members:

Councillor L. Hallam, D.L., J.P.	Councillor A.E. Cleeton
Councillor R.E. Priestley, J.P.	Councillor W. Mallinson
Councillor R. Dale	Councillor M. Medcalf
Councillor R.E. Dooks	Councillor L. Sudderdean

Clerk of the Council:
BEN HINDLE

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer, East Riding County Council:
E.T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S. (Hons)., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Housing Inspector and Manager:
C.H. NORTHING, M.S.I.A., A.I.HSG.
(resigned 30.6.50)

Sanitary Inspector:
P.A. WILLIAMS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat and Other
Foods Certificate
(appointed 8.8.50)

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL STAFF, EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer:
Miss A.D. COLLINS, M.B., CH.B., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Visitor,
Filey Area:
Miss H.G.H. MACDONALD, H.V.Cert., S.C.N., S.R.N. . . .

District Nurse:
Miss M. SPAVIN, S.R.N., S.C.N., R.M.N.

Divisional Health Office,
Town Hall,
BRIDLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Councillors,
Urban District of Filey.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report
on the Health Services of the Urban District for the
Year 1950.

There have been no outstanding circumstances
adversely affecting the health of the district during
the year.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Health
Committee of the Council and my fellow officials for
their ready assistance at all times.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E.T. COLVILLE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District	Filey
Area in acres	2,106
Population: 1950 Registrar General	4,720
Number of Inhabited Houses (Estimate 1950).....	1,714
Rateable value	£50,182
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£199
Birth-rate	12.9
Death-rate	16.3
Infantile Mortality	32.8

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	33	24	57
Illegitimate	3	1	4
			<u>61</u>

Birth-rate 12.9 per 1,000
Percentage of Illegitimate births 6.6

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000; our rate is, therefore, 2.9 below that for the country generally.

(b) Still-births:

There was 1 still-birth (legitimate) during the year.

(c) Deaths:

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Urban District was 77. This is equal to a death-rate of 16.3 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 11.6 for the country generally. The comparability factor to correct the crude death-rate for age and sex distribution in the Urban District

is calculated by the Registrar General at 0.91, this on multiplication with the actual rate gives a comparative death-rate of 15.0 per 1,000 against that of 11.6 for country generally.

The causes of death are given in Table I.

(d) Infant Mortality Rate:

There were 2 deaths of children under 1 year of age, both legitimate. The infantile mortality rate based upon the number of live births registered in the year, i.e., 61, is equivalent to a rate of 32.8 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate for the country of 29.8.

TABLE I

Causes of Death in Filey U.D., 1950 (R.G.)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Cancer, stomach	-	1	1
Cancer, lung	1	-	1
Cancer, breast	-	3	3
Cancer, other sites	2	1	3
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	5	11
Coronary disease, angina	7	4	11
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	6	10	16
Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	5	1	6
All other accidents	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>77</u>

TABLE II

Vital Statistics - England and Wales (extracts)

Births

Live births	15.8	per 1,000	total pop.
Still-births	0.37	"	" " "

Deaths

All causes	11.6	"	"	"	"
All causes under 1 year of age,	29.8	"	"	live	births
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under					
2 years of age	1.9	"	"	"	"
Maternal Mortality rate					
(all causes)	0.06	"	"	"	&
				still-births	

General provision of Health Services for the Area

Laboratory Facilities

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at Scarborough Hospital.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are forwarded to the Public Analyst for the East Riding.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The County Council provide a fortnightly clinic and there is one Health Visitor resident in the town.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious
and Other Diseases

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:

Erysipelas	1
Measles	134
Whooping Cough	21
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet Fever	1

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1950, is as follows:

<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5 - 15 years</u>
74	-

In addition 30 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1936 and 1950 inclusive is as follows:

<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5 - 15 years</u>
257	351

Tuberculosis, 1950

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1st January, 1950	14	5	1	1	15	6
31st December, 1950	12	9	1	3	13	12

A mass radiography survey by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board was held in Filey in September, 1950. There were 431 examinations by miniature radiography. 2 persons were referred for investigation as suspected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water

The Water Undertaking is the property of the Filey Urban District Council and supplies all the district and the village of Gristhorpe situated within Scarborough Rural District. No water is supplied by standpipes.

Water is pumped from two boreholes situated in Station Avenue adjoining the Station and is chlorinated at the source. One borehole was sunk in 1891 to a depth of 375 feet, the second borehole was sunk in 1926 to a depth of 600 feet. During 1950, the maximum daily yield was 266,000 and 244,000 respectively, making the maximum quantity pumped per day to be 610,000 gallons.

Services are taken from the pumping main direct to the built-up area and any surplus of supply overflows into two storage tanks at the southern most end of the district. Two pumps operate during the day particularly during the summer season and one pump operates at night. Back flow from the storage tanks into the system ensures sufficient supply. This back flow is similarly chlorinated on leaving the Reservoir.

Extensions: During the year the Council laid roads to accommodate 66 Council houses on the Grange Avenue Estate, 23 of which were completed and a new 6" water main was laid to supply this Estate.

A temporary Booster pump was fitted to ensure the water pressure to the village of Gristhorpe and application was made for a loan to construct a permanent Booster pump station on the Scarborough Road boundary.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis - June 1950

	<u>No. 1 Sumo Bore</u>	<u>No. 2 M & P Bore</u>
Suspended matter	Slight trace	Slight trace
Appearance in 2 ft. column	Clear: yellowish	Clear: yellowish
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None

Parts per Million

Chlorides expressed as chlorine	72	55
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.4	1.5
Equal to N2O5	5.4	6.0
Nitrates	None	None
Poisonous Metals (lead etc.)	None	None
Hardness, Total (Soap Test)	126	142
" Permanent " 	77	80
" Temporary " 	49	62
Oxygen Absorbed at 80°F (4 hours) ..	0.038	0.076
Free Ammonia	0.306	0.290
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012	0.000
Free Carbon dioxide	6.0	8.0
Iron (Fe) p.p.m.	0.20	0.15
Manganese (Mn) p.p.m.	0.03	0.02

These results are satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

Signed) D.J.T. BAGNALL,

Public Analyst for the
County of York, East Riding.

The water is slightly acid and has iron solvent properties which lead to an increase of iron content from 0.15 parts per million to 0.35 parts per million at the end of the system, e.g., Grange Avenue.

The combination of chlorine, iron and manganese resulted in many genuine complaints from residents at the ends of pipe lines that the water had a strong odour and was sometimes brown in colour. It was found that this was obviated by aeration, the gases being very free and undissolved. This trouble was not experienced within the town owing to the continuous circulation of water.

3 samples were submitted for chemical analysis during 1950 and 1 from the Grange Avenue area, purposely chosen as a bad sample showed 4.8 parts per million total iron content, and was therefore reported unsuitable on account of excessive iron.

Daily flushing of the ends of the system resulted in distinct improvements and it was decided to link the end mains and to obtain the Consultant Engineer's report on the best practical means of aerating the water after the chlorine had sufficient time to complete the sterilisation.

During the year 18 water samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis and 17 were reported as Class I satisfactory and 1 being in Grade 2 (afterwards reported Class 1 by second sample).

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

On presenting the annual report on the work of the Sanitary Inspector and Staff for the year ending 31st December, 1950, it may be well to remind you that I am dependent upon the Office records for the period 1st January to 8th August, the latter being the date that I took up my appointment as Sanitary Inspector and Housing Manager to your Council, and that there had been a lapse of seven weeks since Mr. C. Northing, the last Sanitary Inspector, has ceased to be in the Council's employ.

The sanitary condition of the district has been satisfactory and many improvements have been made.

Food: There is one licensed slaughterhouse within the district used for the slaughter of animals for human food, but not for sale. Visits paid by the Sanitary Inspector were in regard to licensing of the slaughter-house and slaughtermen, prevention of cruelty and general food hygiene. The law does not require compulsory notice of slaughter and examination of all meat where animals are not slaughtered for sale in a registered slaughter-house.

Meat sold within the Urban District was slaughtered and inspected at the Ministry of Food slaughter-house at Bridlington and was subject to re-inspection at any time.

The Council adopted in June, 1950, the model Byelaws in regard to the handling, and wrapping of Food made under Sec. 15 of the Food & Drugs Act 1938, and this has been a useful improvement in regard to food hygiene.

Lectures on food hygiene were given by the Sanitary Inspector to the Traders Clean Food Guild, and various circulars sent and visits were made to encourage a general high standard.

Milk: There were mainly two grades of milk sold in Filey (a) Tuberculin Tested (b) Pasteurised.

Milk production on farms were supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries but by arrangements with the County Medical Officer at least

two samples should be collected by the Sanitary Inspector from each farm per year and submitted to the laboratory for biological examination for (a) cleanliness (b) Tuberculosis.

Similarly the County Council supervised and licensed the only milk pasteurisation plant in Filey (Messrs. R. Dale & Sons) but by arrangement your Sanitary Inspector assisted by day to day supervision and by the submission to the Laboratory of two milk samples each month.

Samples were also submitted by the County Sanitary Officer with an occasional 'check' sample by the Ministry of Health Inspector. Only one sample of Pasteurised Milk was reported upon adversely and this was found to be due to a faulty thermometer which was quickly renewed.

All other Pasteurised Milk sold in this District was produced in Bridlington (Grainger's Dairies) or in Scarborough (Co-operative Society) and supervised by the Food & Drugs authorities concerned. Samples were collected within Filey for re-checking occasionally and all proved satisfactory. Dealers were licensed by this Authority to sell within the area under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949, after being licensed as producers by the Food & Drugs authority in which production took place.

The following table is a summary of results of Milk Analysis:

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Satis.	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested			
(a) cleanliness (Urban District Samples)	2		Nil
(b) Tuberculosis (" " ")	2		Nil
(c) Tuberculosis (Ministry Samples)	7		None reported
Pasteurised (Urban District Samples)	30		1 (quickly remedied)
Ungraded Biological test (" " ")	2		Nil
		43	1

There was very little Raw Undesignated Milk sold for retail in the district.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations were issued:

<u>Tuberculin Tested</u>			<u>Accredited</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>		
Bottling Dealers Supple-				Plants Dealers Supple-		
mentary				mentary		
1	5	2	Nil	1	5	2

Drinking Water: The water supply was pumped from two deep underground boreholes and chlorinated at the source, and at the time of leaving the storage reservoirs to ensure bacteriological purity. During the year 18 water samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis and 17 were reported as Class 1 Highly Satisfactory and 1 being in Grade 2 (afterwards reported Class 1 by second sample). Chemical analysis showed that the water at the pump had about half the iron and manganese content of the maximum permissible Ministry of Health standard, but that iron solvent properties and old and rusted pipes in some sections tended to increase this iron content and encourage the growth of iron bacteria. The combination of the iron, manganese, temporary hardness (chalk) and chlorine (sterilise agent) brought forth several complaints that the water was unpotable, especially at the ends of the various water mains, and frequent flushing was necessary. It was found that aeration of the water, such as in a tank in the roof space improved the water to a very potable condition.

The 18 tests proved the water to be free from any pathogenic organisms and bacteriologically Class 1 Highly Satisfactory.

Ice-cream: 11 samples of Ice-cream were submitted by your Sanitary Inspector and 5 were reported as Grade 1, 4 as Grade 11 and 2 as Grade 111, and none Grade 1V, (Grade 1 to 111 are all permissible). There were five private concerns registered for the production of ice-cream. The larger plants in the area embodied all the latest developments in ice-cream manufacture and all plants were in accordance with the Ice-Cream Regulations 1947.

Camping Sites had water supplied from the Council's mains.

Public Cleansing: The Council have undertaken to remove house refuse throughout the area and removed the bulk of the trade refuse by arrangement. A weekly collection by three Karrier Bantam refuse freighters operated satisfactorily and refuse was tipped on a large site at Scarborough Road.

Estimated weight of house and trade refuse collected and disposed of 2430 tons.

Controlled Tipping was implemented by the use of a newly acquired Fordson Major tractor equipped with a five hundred-weight scoop for dragging and tipping cover soil, and a muledozer plate for spreading refuse and soil. The Tip Attendant was given charginan status and a second man employed. The Tip was maintained free from Rat infestation.

Salvage: Small iron articles and other metals continued to be salvaged and were sold for £9.13.0. Scrap tin salvage yielded £14.14.0. but this was discontinued owing to increased costs of collection and dispatch.

Paper Salvage yielded £95.2.6. gross but was discontinued as the market price fell before the end of the summer season and it was decided to reconsider this at the start of the following season. Salvaged tree trunks, etc., sold from the Tip realised £6.0.0. and Rags and sacking provided £11.5.8.

Sewerage Disposal: The built up area of Filey comprising approximately 1200 dwelling houses and business premises was sewered to an outfall into Filey Bay near the Coble Landing. The large Holiday Camp at the southern end of the area at which 6000 persons resided during the peak of summer, has a separate temporary sewer outfall into Filey Bay and is fitted with storage tanks so that sewage can be released twice daily at high tide. These outfalls do not extend far enough and it remains a serious sanitary defect to the area, that the excellent beach is sometimes fouled at low tide by sewage from both sewer outfalls, and storm water overflows, a scheme prepared prior to the war to obviate this being perforce still in abeyance.

Cesspools and Pail Closets: There are several cesspools notably at Primrose Valley, Airey Hill, Royal Oak and Seadale, which require regular emptying at period of three to six weeks, to prevent nuisance by the soiling of public places or waterways. These cesspools received

Unsound Food Surrendered and Destroyed

<u>Food</u>	<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Peas	7	6 lbs	Carrots	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Beans	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Tomatoes	11	24
Milk	19	12	Fish		70
Salmon	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Plums	6	7
Crab	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Cherries	2	2
Lobster	43	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Strawberries	6	5
Dates		36	Apple	1	1
Pudding			Beef	3	6
Mixture	144	36	Jam	1	1

Housing:

(a) Filey's estimated resident population in 1950 was 4,720 and relatively to the more densely populated areas of Britain, the Housing situation was very satisfactory and there were few statutorily overcrowded premises under the Housing Act 1936 Standard.

(b) The natural beauty of the area tended to attract a large seasonal population, and a number of families who endeavoured to migrate from the overcrowded industrial areas. These families were often found in overcrowded or unsatisfactory conditions, sometimes occupying temporary buildings or caravans only suitable for summer occupation.

(c) There were in Filey some 40 houses which fell within the Demolition and Clearance categories, but alternative accommodation was not available, and the County Planning Officer declared many as of ancient interest and worthy of preservation. One Statutory notice for extensive repairs was served under the Housing Act 1936 and was complied with.

(d) The Council had erected 285 houses up to the end of 1950 and continues to manage for the Ministry of Health 43 requisitioned bungalows as temporary housing accommodation. Sufficient land had been purchased to erect a further 250 houses and roads and sewers laid upon it to accommodate the first 66 houses, 23 of which were in an advanced stage of construction (and are now let). At the close of the year unsatisfied applications numbered 295 and this number tended to rise.

Camping Sites: There were two licensed Camping sites at Collings Farm and Primrose Valley, and four other unauthorised sites existed but were receiving the attention of the County Planning Officer. It was estimated that the population on the Camping Sites reached 3,300 during the month of August. Both licensed

regular attention by arrangement with Bridlington Corporation who loaned the large mechanical sewage tanker at economical charges. The Collection of soil from part of Primrose Valley Camping ground and temporary bungalows was carried out with the aid of a tank trailer by the Council's employees twice per week and brought no complaint.

CONVERSION OF EARTH CLOSETS INTO WATER CLOSETS:

The Council's policy of contributing one-third of the estimated cost of conversion of all earth closets into water closets was pursued and resulted in 12 conversions during the year. Only about 40 earth closets remain within the sewered area of Filey.

Rodent Control: Filey has been maintained clear of rats by methods conforming to the Ministry of Food specifications and the work ranked for 50% Ministry grant. Business premises were cleared of rodent at a charge to the owners or occupiers of labour, plus materials, plus 15% and these did not rank for grant. One rodent operator was employed approximately 4 days per week.

The sewers were baited at 30 points to check the rat population twice during the year and no serious infestation was found. A few points including inlets receiving surface water from open country were poison baited to Ministry of Food standards.

No. of visits by Rodent Operator ..	1129
Infestations eradicated	89
Sewer manholes test baited and treated	93

